

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD, OVER THE KENDUSKEAG MARKET BANGOR, ME.

VOL. X.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1844.

NO. 168.

Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Four Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year are at the rate of one dollar per month. The paper is published at the office of the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and on all other days at 12 o'clock. The price of the paper is one cent per copy. The paper is published at the office of the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and on all other days at 12 o'clock. The price of the paper is one cent per copy.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the charge for the advertisement.

Eliza Field, at the Mechanic's News Office, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAILS,

ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

Leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11 A. M.

Leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

Leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

Leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day from 7 to 8 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 10, arrives every day from 9 to 10 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 12, arrives every day from 11 to 12 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 1 to 2 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 4, arrives every day from 3 to 4 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day from 7 to 8 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 10, arrives every day from 9 to 10 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 12, arrives every day from 11 to 12 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 1 to 2 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 4, arrives every day from 3 to 4 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day from 7 to 8 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 10, arrives every day from 9 to 10 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 12, arrives every day from 11 to 12 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 1 to 2 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 4, arrives every day from 3 to 4 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day from 7 to 8 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 10, arrives every day from 9 to 10 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 12, arrives every day from 11 to 12 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 1 to 2 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 4, arrives every day from 3 to 4 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day from 7 to 8 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 10, arrives every day from 9 to 10 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 12, arrives every day from 11 to 12 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 1 to 2 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 4, arrives every day from 3 to 4 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day from 7 to 8 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 10, arrives every day from 9 to 10 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 12, arrives every day from 11 to 12 P. M.

Leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 1 to 2 P. M.

NEW YORK APPLES.
110 BBLs. superior N. York Apples, of various kinds—such as Greenings, Pippins, Julets, Seeknoffs, etc.—just received and for sale by **WILLIAMS & PRINCE**, Nov. 27.

FLOUR AND RAISINS.
100 BBLs. New Wheat Baltimore Flour—blue and blk mark Fresh Raisins, in box—**for sale by MOORE & BUTMAN**, 7, Main street, Nov. 27.

STEAM WORKS.
FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.
A. & E. DOLE & CO.
CABINET-MAKERS,
HAMMOND-ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, BANGOR.

THIS well known establishment has recently been enlarged and fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety and suited to all tastes and all conditions of life, in a style of elegance and durability equal to any establishment, and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured and kept on hand are, Mahogany hair-dress Sofas—French Secretaries and others of all varieties—Bureaus of all kinds.

TABLES.
Centre, Pier, Card, Work, Dining, Pembroke, Toilet and Common Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops. **SINKS and WASH STANDS.**
Mahogany, Bird's-eye and Common **LOOKING GLASSES**, a rich variety of all sizes.

CHAIRS.
Mahogany stuffed Bookings, a luxurious article;—Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Curled Maple; stuffed seat Parlor; Cane-seat of all kinds; Common of every variety.

A. & E. DOLE & Co. are prepared with excellent workmen in all departments of their business and give their entire personal attention to the practical details of their business. They are prepared to execute every variety of wood turning and of sawing wood work to PATTERNS, such as Pew and Chair Arms, and small dimension stuff of various kinds.

They are determined to have their work well done and to sell as cheap as any body.

PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER BALANCES.

One of this firm is the PATENTEE of the highly useful and popular Platform and Counter Balances for weighing merchandise. These they are continually manufacturing and sell them at much less prices than similar articles can be purchased in Boston or any other city in the Union. They ask the attention of the trading community to these balances as something superior.

We beg to suggest to all interested in the prosperity of our city and all down east, to encourage home manufacture when that manufacture deserves it.

All kinds of Country Produce and Lumber taken in exchange.

PIANO FORTES TUNED AND REGULATED.

One of the firm, J. A. WOODBURY, will give particular attention to tuning and regulating Pianos, and those favoring them with their patronage shall have their Instruments tuned and regulated in the most thorough and scientific manner. If not to their satisfaction no charge will be made.

Terms for tuning \$1.00.
Refer to **LORD and COMSTON**,
encl., **CHARLES SUMNER HILL**, Boston
May 26—d1aw w1f

MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

A. P. GUILD.
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Exchange Street, East side the Kenduskeag, BANGOR.

WHERE may be found the largest and best assortment of Goods in his line to be found in the city, consisting of a full and carefully selected stock of drugs and Medicines; Chemicals, Vegetable and Patent Medicines, Essential Oils and Essences, Trusses, &c; and Fancy and Common BRUSHES of nearly every description; Paints, Oil and Varnish; a very extensive assortment of articles in the above line, among which are dry and ground white Lead; boiled and raw Oil; Yellow and Red Ochre; Chrome, Paris, French Emerald, Imperial, and Brunswick Greens; Chrome Yellow, Vermilion, Rose Pink, Venetian Red; Verdigris; Black Lead; Whiting; Red Lead; Litharge; Lamp Black; Gold Leaf; Bronze; Brushes; Pencils; Grainers and Blenders; Furniture, Coach, and Japan Varnish, warranted of the first quality.

Sperm, Neatsfoot and Tanner's Oil; Ground and Stick Dye Woods, and Dyeing Drugs, of every description; Window Glass, of all sizes from 7x22 to 30. Also, a great variety of elegant Satin Ground, Medium, and low price Paper Hangings.

Purchasers of goods in the above line are respectfully requested to call.

dec. 19.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

HAIRY Excess on the upper lip of ladies, or hair low on the forehead or back of the neck, can, with the utmost safety and certainty, be removed by the Chinese Hair Eradicator, and that, too, without the least irritation to the most tender skin. There are, however, some scores of imitations on this only first and original article. It can be seen and tried before purchasing, and the proprietor will forfeit \$20 to any one if it will not do it, provided it comes from 21 Cornland street, which is the only place to obtain it genuine.

For sale by **G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD**, and **A. YOUNG, JR. & Co.**, formerly Holden's, Nov. 20.

THE PILES AND ALL SORES.

HAY'S LINIMENT is known now to thousands, as a most extraordinary remedy for these afflictions. It is impossible to tell in a newspaper, in such a manner, as to obtain full credence, the effects and benefits of this article, so general is the practice of advertisers of extolling articles of no merit. Such personal reference will be given, as to bring conviction to the minds of the most unbelieveing. Will sufferers only ask among their friends, if they have not heard or known its effects; and if they do not hear it more warmly praised than any other salve, let them not get it. All fancy or exaggeration is positively excluded from the statements, and it is determined to say nothing of its merits, but what could be fully proved by a host of witnesses, in any court of justice. Will you look at the thing and the proofs where it may be had? **G. W. LADD'S, A. P. GUILD'S, and A. YOUNG, JR. & Co.**, formerly Holden's, 31wd and w6m Nov 91

REMOVAL.
J. FORBES, Merchant Tailor, has removed to No. 16 West Market Square—rooms over Joseph Palmer's Shoe Store—and is prepared to make and trim all garments in the best possible manner, and at prices that shall satisfy all who want a good fit and as good work as can be obtained in the city of Notions.
6m Oct. 5.

"THE BIRTHRIGHT"
Novel, by Mrs. Gorr—price 12 cts.—for sale by **SMITH & FENNO**,
dec. 11.

LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

FAIRBANKS & HOLLAND,
PEARSON'S MILLS,.....BANGOR.

THE public are informed that we have established a manufactory for making **LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES** of all sizes and varieties. We have set up suitable machinery in all the branches of the business by which much labor is saved and the price of these rich and beautiful articles is greatly reduced, so that a fine article may now take the place of coarse and ill looking ones, and at as low a price. Large and elegant O G and bevel frames, and small bevel frames with rich mahogany veneer are manufactured in such quantities that we are prepared to answer, at short notice, all orders at **WHOLESALE**, by the hundred or thousand, at prices that cannot but be satisfactory to dealers.

New frames fitted to Portraits, Looking Glasses or Pictures, or new glasses furnished and fitted to old frames.

Dealers supplied with frames either with or without glass.

N. B. Orders respectfully solicited for single frames or by the dozen; and as this is a new branch of Home Manufacture to any extent, we trust the public will be ready to encourage and support the enterprise.

For the convenience of our city friends, orders for frames of any kind may be left at the Hardware store of **DAVID MOSMAN** on East Market Place. Bangor, July 26, 1843—d&w1f

STEAM IRON WORKS.

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO.
IRON FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,
Opposite City Hall, Bangor.

CONTINUE to manufacture at their Establishment every variety of Machinery and Castings used in this section of the country.

MACHINERY.
Steam Engines, Turning Engines, Lathes and Screws; Shingle, Clapboard, Lath, Box, Sapping and Threshing Machines.

MILL CASTINGS.
Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheels; Balance Wheels for Saw Mills; Mill Cranks; Gudgeons; Grist Mill Spindles; and an extensive assortment of Bevel and Spur Gearing, for Mills and Machinery.

STOVE CASTINGS.
A large assortment of Fire Frames, from new and beautiful patterns; Cook Stoves, several kinds; Parlor Fire Stoves, of different sizes; an assortment of Box Stoves; and a great variety of Air-Tight Stove Castings.

PLOUGHS.
An assortment of Ploughs from patterns greatly approved, and of the best Timber; Plough Points for a great variety of Ploughs. Also—Cart and Wagon Hubs, cast whole; Potash Kettles, Cauldrons, Fire Dogs, Pipe Boxes, &c.

BAR IRON and STEEL.
Circular Saws; Blacksmithing and Composition Castings; Machine Cards from one of the oldest and most celebrated manufactories in Mass.

All the above will be found equal in quality to any in the market, and for sale on as reasonable terms.
July 10—w

To the Honorable Judge of Probate within and for the County of Penobscot.

WILLIAM D. SOHIER of Boston in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represents, that Edward Tuckerman, late of said Boston, has deceased, testate; that his last will and testament has been duly proved and allowed in the Court of Probate for the said County of Suffolk; that your petitioner was appointed Executor of said Will, and letters testamentary have been granted to him by said Court; a copy of which will, and of the Probate thereof under the seal of said Court is here in Court produced.

And your petitioner further represents that said Edward Tuckerman died possessed of real estate situate in said County of Penobscot, on which said will operates and which ought to be administered according thereto.

Wherefore he prays that the copy of said will and probate may be filed and recorded in the Probate office in said County of Penobscot, and such proceedings had thereon as to Law and Justice shall appertain.

WILLIAM D. SOHIER.
By his Attorney, **FREDERICK HOBBS.**

AT A Court of Probate holden at Bangor within and for the County of Penobscot, on the last Tuesday of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three:

The aforesaid William D. Sohier above named, having presented the above petition, Ordered that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this petition and this order of Court, to be published three weeks successively in the Daily Whig and Courier, a paper printed in Bangor in said County, the first publication to be at least thirty days previous to the last Tuesday of January next, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at the Probate Office, in Bangor, on the last Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

SAMUEL CONY, Judge.
A true copy, attest: **JOHN WILLIAMS**, Reg. Sec.
A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.—Attest: **JOHN WILLIAMS**, Reg. Jan. 1. lawd3w

THE BOSTON ALMANAC, FOR 1844,
BY S. N. DICKINSON.

Will be ready for purchasers in the early part of December. Orders first received will meet with the first attention. It will contain **A CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY**.

OF ALL THE **BUSINESS PEOPLE and FIRMS in the CITY.**

Alphabetically arranged under each business, or profession. The advantages of such a Directory consist, in bringing to a point, from all parts of the city, the names of all persons engaged in each particular business. For instance, in a small compass, under the head of Hardware Dealers, will be found the names and places of business of all who deal in that commodity. So of Dry Goods, Leather, Furniture, Iron, Hats, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc.—all so arranged, that the reader may see, at a glance, the names of all those who are dealers in any one article. A variety of other useful and interesting matter will be found in this little volume. It will contain 25 or 30 pages more than heretofore, and be printed throughout on a new and beautiful Ruby Type, out in Edinburgh, and obtained expressly for this work. The Calendar pages, as usual, will contain space for memoranda for each day in the year. It will be handsomely and substantially bound in cloth, and sold as usual, at 25 cents per copy.

Orders may be sent to the Proprietor, **S. N. DICKINSON**, 52 Washington Street, or to Messrs.

THOMAS GROOM & CO., 32 State Street. In either case they will meet with prompt attention.

London, Nov. 17, 1843.

SMITH'S ATLAS BOUND.

A new supply of Smith's Geography and Atlas new edition, with the Atlas bound in stiff covers, a great improvement over the paper covers—for sale by **SMITH & FENNO**.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foreign Opinions of American Industry.
The Journal de Debates, a Paris paper, gives its views of the manufactures of this country. The following extracts are from the translation of the Daily Advertiser.

This modification results in a good measure, from the Tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted. They have placed themselves under the banner of protection. They have laid duties equivalent to a prohibition on some articles. Foreign commerce has felt it severely. England, who sent to North America the value of 421 millions in 1836 and 295 in 1837, in 1842 did not furnish more than 185 millions. France, which holds the second rank in the commerce of the United States, delivered there goods to the amount of 195 millions in 1836 and 117 in 1837 the figures in the table for 1842 only for 108. It is perceived that the loss to France is considerably less than that to England, as regards the year 1836, it is however 45 for a hundred.

This diminution of the consumption of foreign products must not be attributed to the Tariff of duties alone. It proceeds also, at least with regard to France, which exports more particularly articles of luxury, from a fortunate modification which has been introduced into the habits of the people. Adversity has made the Americans more economical. French silks and articles of Paris fashions have been less sought for. Meantime the fact which goes before all others, and which modifies most profoundly the commercial relations of the United States with Europe, is the entrance with full sails of North America into the manufacturing system. She did not perhaps desire it; it may be considered a surprise upon a good number of her legislators. The want of the duties has been alleged as a reason, for the Treasury was empty. The intrigues of parties were mingled with the question. Meantime America is now submitted to the manufacturing regime—she appears to be definitively subjected to it. This order of things will manifest itself by effects very little foreseen; and it is probable, for example, that it will have an influence on the social constitution by favoring an inequality of condition in a country which had become the classic land of absolute equality.

Without speaking of the political consequences, that the establishment of a protective tariff would have on the United States, it may be believed that this same cause will produce great changes in the general commerce of the globe. The American is an excellent mechanic—he has the spirit of bringing manufactures to perfection, in the highest degree. No extremity impedes him in the improvement of his operations. To keep up an antiquated method of labor seems to him a greater evil than to ruin himself, greater dishonor than becoming a bankrupt. He possesses the mechanical genius in a superior degree to the Englishman himself. As an operative he is very skilful, very intelligent, very alert. The American workman is more cultivated than the European workman; he is more active with his understanding, and his work shows it.—There is therefore room for the belief that under the spur alone of national rivalry the American fabrics will make rapid advances, that in a short time they will produce largely, and at good bargains.

Undoubtedly wages are higher in America than in Europe, but this increase of expense for the manufacturer is compensated by various advantages: the low price of certain primary materials, cotton, for example, and it may be believed that the price of mechanical labor will be lowered in the United States: it has perceptibly diminished for some years past, and with an equal retribution the American operative will enjoy more comfort than the European workman. For commodities of the first necessity are at very low prices in America, except in two or three of the huge cities on the sea coast. In the city of Cincinnati, for example, which manufactures a great deal, and which is one of the most populous cities in the Union, a kilogram of beef may be had for 30 or 25 centimes, and other things in proportion.

The conclusion to which this leads is, that the United States are tending speedily to becoming a manufacturing people, who will pour into the general commerce, manufactured goods, of every kind, hardware, clock work, wrought metals, in great quantities and at low prices, and that they will prove every where powerful rivals to the great manufacturing nations, and particularly to England, to whose productions their own genius attracts them. In a word, England is threatened with having in the American Union, a commercial rival which will make terrible war upon her, because she will oppose to her merchandise, products exactly similar. When we consider the part that commerce and manufactures have had in the establishment of the English power, it is easy to conceive that this would be an event of a nature of influence even the political balance of the world.

We may say that England is menaced. This is not enough. The rivalry of the manufactured goods of North America is an actual fact. The Americans have made prodigious improvements in their cotton manufactures, and even their woollens made recently. A cry of alarm has been sounded in Great Britain. At the moment we are speaking all the cotton manufacturers in Europe are astounded at the low prices at which the Americans furnish their goods. It is said that at such prices, nothing of this kind can be sent to America. A few months since, mercantile houses in Boston sent cottons to India and China by the way of England. These goods were stopped by the English custom-house, under pretext of fraud in the manufacturers' marks. This incident reveals the fact that in 1784, an American ship having arrived at Liverpool with eight bales of cotton, the custom-house officers seized it, persuaded that this cotton could not have come from the United States, where in fact it was not cultivated before the independence. In 1800 the United States furnished as much as Brazil, 1820 as much as India, which was the principal producer; in 1833 twice as much and a half more. This year the crop in the United States is 225 millions of kilograms of cotton, which will sell for 350 millions of francs. In 1840 the crop amounted to 360 millions of kilograms, against 106 which came from India. All the rest contributed to the general commerce 1100 millions of kilograms. This year it is nearly a third larger. But such is the energy of the American people in labor, that there is no impossibility in their showing the same skill, the same power, the same progressive boldness, in the manufacture of the cotton as they have given proof of in its cultivation.

Want of Faith.

The defect of our times is want of faith. We live in an age of reality—present, palpable reality. Every thing is to be paid for in demand, every thing is to be accounted for and answered by the return of post. The golden currency of enthusiasm has been called in. There is no reverence for any features of truth behind the veil. Our temper resembles that of the pundit who enquired of Henry Martyn whether by embracing the Christian religion he should behold the Deity in a visible shape. This eagerness to perceive every object, without delay and impediment, is characteristic of minds which have not been accustomed to gaze at the luminary of truth, and might be rebuked by Hebrew legend which we have read. "You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to a famous Rabbi, "that your God is every where, and boast that he resides among your nation. I should like to see him." God's presence is, indeed, every where, the Rabbi replied; "but he cannot be seen, for no mortal eye can look upon his splendor." The Emperor had the obstinacy of power and persisted in his demand. "Well" answered the Rabbi, "suppose that we begin by endeavoring to gaze at one of his ambassadors." Trajan assented; and the Rabbi leading him into the open air, for it was the noon of the day, bade him raise his eyes to the sun then shining down upon the world in its meridian glory. The emperor made the attempt, but relinquished it. "I cannot," he said, "the light dazzles me." If then, rejoined the triumphant Rabbi, "thou art unable to endure the light of one of his creatures, how canst thou expect to behold the unclouded glory of the Creator? It is a beautiful and touching parable, and teaches humility not only in religion, but in literature and in life.

The Cross.
It has become quite general that what is called the cross, is made to consist mostly in making a profession of religion, and in speaking of it in meetings of worship.—This is all right, and is what the gospel requires. But that the cross of the scriptures consists mostly in these things, is not the fact. It is a much greater cross to be strictly a humble, self-denying, strictly honest man, acting in all things upon gospel principles, without being governed at all by the love of the world, or the customs of surrounding multitudes. It is a cross to deny one's self when tempted to over-reach; or when he sees an opportunity to oppress or get property not by right. It is a greater cross not to conform to the customs of the proud and ambitious—not to covet what is only designed for show and parade. It is a greater cross to keep the heart, the tongue, and the life in strict conformity to the spirit and language of the Bible. These constitute a daily cross, and a cross too little thought of, and quite too little done at this day. If converts were to see an example of this kind of cross-bearing in older Christians, and were made to feel that this is the only way to live a christian life, to obtain a standing in the church, we should see a people shower forth the praises of him who has called them out of darkness, into his marvellous light.

Where is Your Home?

I sat me down upon the bank of the river, beneath a big elm tree, and as I looked around me, a little child came to the spot with a handful of wild flowers that he had gathered. "Where is your home?" said I; when he told me, with a smile, that his home was at the first where the bee buzzed on the woodbine, and the bird sang on the tree. Happy childhood! The buzzing bee and the singing bird are emblems of the joys which sparkle in time eye, and the delight that dwells in thy heart!

A sailor came by with a bundle in his hand.—"Where is your home?" said I. "Ah master," he replied, "my home is on the sea; I was brought up on the ocean from a child, and I never knew another home. I am on my way to a seaport now; my home is on the sea." Peace be with thee, hardy mariner! May thy bark find a sheltering port at last!

An aged man came by, leaning on a staff—his eyes were dim, his brow wrinkled, and he sadly faltered in his step as he walked on his way. "Where is your home, aged man?" said I. "I am a pilgrim here below for a little while, but my home is in heaven!" was his reply. The presence of the High and Holy One be with thee, aged pilgrim, smoothing the latter end of thy journey, and giving thee an abundant entrance into life eternal!

Often and often have I sat on the same bank, beneath the same tree, and called to mind the child, the mariner, and the aged man; the latter is, I trust, in heaven; the sailor may yet be tossed on the raging waves; but the child is now grown to be a man—ay! and I hope a truly Christian man—and he still lives at the fireside, where "the bee buzzes on the woodbine and the bird sings on the tree."

Duty.

Man, if he would secure his salvation, must renounce the love of self and the world, shun all evils as sins against God, and live a life according to the Ten Commandments. That which is the great criterion of a man's character, and which will receive the approbation of his Divine Judge, is not that he has possessed faith, or even professed in the Lord's name, but that he has kept his commandments, and lived in love and charity with his neighbor. To the same purpose are our Lord's words, "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." "If ye know these things, happy are ye, if ye do them." "Cease to do evil—learn to do well," is the Divine injunction and in proportion as man shuns evils from a religious principle, in the same degree he becomes receptive of the power of "doing well." From the slavery of sin, he passes into the liberty of the children of light, and knows, by happy experience, that his Blessed Master's "yoke is easy, and his burden light."

When machinery is employed in manufacture, what is the natural result? Production is cheaper; goods, of various kinds are brought to market at a lower rate. The use of them is diffused more extensively in society; people have enjoyments and accommodations which they did not possess; the demand increases, and this again reacts upon production; more hands are employed, and in the natural course of things there is found to be more work, more wages, and more enjoyment.

Mrs Norton, it is said, is about to emigrate to America. She is said to be the most beautiful woman, as well as the sweetest poetess, in England.

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

Clay Club Rooms—Duty of the Whigs &c.

The Clay Club of this city have fitted up two convenient rooms over Kenduskeag Market and have made arrangements for the accommodation of their friends, and for the advancement of the good cause. The Whigs of our State, while they have every thing to encourage them that Henry Clay will be elected the next President of the United States, have in that hope much labor to perform in the way of spreading light and truth among the people and getting their neighbors interested in the cause of correct principles and just legislation. The approaching election is one of vast importance—questions vital to the prosperity and happiness of the people are to be decided—measures vital to the strength and growth of our country are to be settled, and every man, in whatever business, however employed, has a duty to perform in these matters. He is bound if he would be a true man, a worthy republican friend to his country and to his race, to look beyond mere names, to things—to measures and their influences. Every true hearted and enlightened Whig should reason. They have the vantage ground, in that, they have no necessity for any appeals but to the reason and judgment of the people. Their opponents are roaring along upon the road and will continue to roar "democracy! democracy! the usages of the party! regular nominations! Federalism! Federalism!" These watch words to gull the weak, and prejudice the ignorant, have had their day—their influence has departed, and one good solid argument, kindly and truthfully carried home to the reason and the conscience of a man, is worth more than all the bawling of party names, that can be uttered in a week! Put in the arguments—for they are all on the side of the Whigs. The presidential contest will be decided by the reason and judgment of the great mass of the people and, we most heartily believe, will be decided right.

A correspondent of the Madisonian, in speaking of the political movements of the day says, that the issues of the approaching campaign, are in substance the same as in the last. The Van Buren flag has been picked up from the dust, where it was so significantly trampled by the people in 1840, and is again elevated, its tattered folds bearing the inscription—*Martin Van Buren—Sub-Treasury—Restoration—Vengeance for wrongs inflicted—To the victors belong the spoils—The people expect too much of the Government, &c. &c.*

That flag, we would remark, has been once repudiated by the people, and is destined again to be treated in the same manner: for it may truly be repeated that

The great, the wise, the virtuous, all they say, In this great progress die, and turn to clay; A dying nation shall the comment give, She turns to Clay, but turns to Clay to live.

It has been well remarked that to make useful and happy men, boys should be taught to engage in useful labor. We were forcibly struck with the difference there is in educating boys to labor, a few days since, in visiting a neighbor's shop and finding a healthy, happy looking boy, only twelve years of age, as busy as a bee at work closing the seams of shoes, and learned that he had long been employed in this business—he closes the seams of boots as well as any body. That boy, thought we, will make a man of usefulness.

Fire.

On Saturday night between eleven and twelve o'clock, the weather exceedingly stormy and a high wind raging, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. The fire proved to be in the wooden building, opposite the Exchange, on the corner of Hancock and Exchange streets. It took near the chimney, in the ceiling, but fortunately was extinguished by the fire department with but little damage, although the building was thoroughly cleared.

On Sunday 7th, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the brick house, near the corner of 15th and 1 streets, Washington City, occupied by Mr. Taylor as a grocery, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and destroyed five or six small brick houses known as Breckon's row.

A young man by the name of Pearce, clerk in a mercantile house in Providence, has been arrested for appropriating the funds of his employer, to the amount of \$1,500 to his own use. He run up this sum by false entries, and by omitting to account for money received.

The returns from the special election in Georgia for member of Congress show in 17 counties a whig majority, and a whig gain of about 500 since the October election.

The Wisconsin Republican states that Governor Kavanagh is fast failing, and cannot in all probability continue long. He is too feeble to affix his signature to a letter.

By a note from the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, we learn that a fire broke out in that city, in Third street, between Mill and Park streets, at 5 o'clock, on Friday morning last, which destroyed three frame buildings, and melted, to relate, Mrs. Wood, a young married woman, whose husband was absent down the river, was burned to death. Nothing was left of her but the grain bones between the back and the knees—Bald, Jan, 9th.

Biographical.

Prepared for the Bangor Courier,
By RICHARD W. TAMON, Esq.
No. 5.

Those parallel circumstances and kindred images, to which we readily conform our minds, are, above all other writings, to be found in narratives of the lives of popular persons; and therefore, no species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than biography, since none can be more delightful or more useful, none can more certainly enchain the heart by irresistible interest, or more widely diffuse instruction to every diversity of condition.

JOHNSON, RAMBLER.

HENRY WILD.

The subject of our present notice was born in Norfolk, England. He was a poor boy, apprenticed to a tailor, with whom he served seven years as an apprentice and seven more as a journeyman, and in this time he forgot all that he had previously learned at school. A lingering sickness laid him aside from his trade, and he amused himself with some theological work. Here he noticed some Hebrew quotations, which so excited his curiosity that he determined to become a scholar. By hard labor he became able to read Latin, and then proceeded to Hebrew. While thus engaged, his health improved, and he returned to business; but not, as previously, to mere business, for he continued his studies. After working all day, his general practice was to sit up reading a part of the night, deeming himself far more than compensated for his labors and privations, by obtaining a few hours every week for the pursuit he loved: and in this manner, in seven years he had actually made himself master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syrian, Arabic, and Persian languages. His extraordinary attainments were not generally known, until a fortunate accident introduced him to the notice of a distinguished proficient in Oriental learning. A subscription was raised for Wild's benefit, to enable him to have access to the Libraries of Oxford University, and to teach those Oriental tongues with which he had, in so uncommon a manner, contrived to make himself acquainted. The students christened him the *Arabian Tailor*.

Arrest of a Governor.

Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, has been arrested for threatening Dr. Wm. Tyler, of Frederick. The Herald of that town states that Dr. Tyler, one of the most influential and respectable citizens of Frederick, for many years enjoying an extensive practice, and also President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at this place, received some time ago a letter from the Governor, of a somewhat hostile character, to which, however, no mention was paid. More recently he received another letter, couched in harsh language, and threatening him with personal violence, if he did not, before some definite period, leave the town. Dr. P. by advice of his friends, then had the Governor bound over in \$1,500 to keep the peace. The provocation alleged upon the part of the Governor for this hostility of feeling had reference to the unhappy alienation existing between Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

Letters from Matanzas to the 22d ultimo make no mention of a servile insurrection as having lately occurred in that part of Cuba. It is stated, that as some symptoms of such an event were manifested, as a precautionary measure, troops had been detached from Matanzas to the disturbed district. In this movement, no doubt, originated the erroneous report which has found its way into many of the newspapers within the last few days.—Nat. Int.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The following bills were introduced on leave, and appropriately referred.

By Mr. Wentworth, granting additional quantities of land in Illinois, to aid in the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

By Mr. Bidlack, for the establishment of a National Foundry at Easton, Pa.

By Mr. Dean of Ohio, to reduce and regulate the compensation of the members of Congress and other officers in the service of the United States.

The report of Mr. Adams on the rules of the House then came up, Mr. Wise (Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject, who has been absent from the city, and was at the time of Mr. A's report) asked, and after some delay, obtained leave to make a minority report.

Mr. Clinton of N. Y. then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject two weeks, in order to give time for the presenting and consideration at the same time of Mr. W's report. The Speaker decided that this motion required only a majority vote to prevail. Mr. Adams insisting that, being a privileged question, it could not be postponed except by a two-thirds vote, appealed from the decision. In debate on the appeal and delay on numerous points of order, raised apparently to stave off the question, the morning hour was consumed, and the appeal undisposed of, and the subject laid over—a motion of Mr. Brown of Ia. to lay the whole subject on the table having been rejected—yeas 76, nays 107.

The House then resolved into Committee of the Whole on the Union, (Mr. Winthrop in the Chair) for the purpose of referring to the appropriate Committee the remaining portions of the President's message, none of which, not having been reported to the House, has as yet reached the Committee.

Without action, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In Senate, after the presentation of petitions, several of which asked a reduction of postage, and the adoption of a resolution of inquiry.

Mr. Evans from the Finance Committee, reported on the bill of Mr. McDuffie for the reduction of the Tariff, a resolution (of the majority of the Committee) that the bill being a revenue bill could not under the Constitution originate in the Senate. The consideration of the subject was postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Breese's resolution requesting the President to give notice to the British Government for the termination of the convention for the joint occupation of Oregon, after some conversation, was postponed to Monday.

The bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine was received from the House and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After an Executive session, in which it is understood that the nomination of Mr. Spencer was referred, and that of Mr. Snetten as Solicitor of the General Land Office, rejected, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, 10.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a batch of appropriations.

The Chairman of the Committee of ways and means then offered a series of Resolutions, instructing the Committee on foreign Relations, Judiciary, Commerce, public lands, territories and District of Columbia to report as to the expediency of reducing the expenditures of the Government. The Resolution proposes a reduction of grade and number of foreign ministers, and a wholesale system of retrenchment.

The resolution inquiring of the President of the U. S. whether or not Jesse Hoyt has not been guilty of embezzling the public money, came up in order, as offered by Mr. Davis, of Ky.

The House at two o'clock entered upon the discussion of the report of the Select Committee upon rules and orders.

Mr. A. V. Brown of Tennessee addressed the House at length against receiving abolition petitions. The Senate devoted most of the day to the discussion of the Pea Patch Island.

During the day Mr. Merrick introduced his colleague, Jas. A. Pearce to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Mr. Campbell of S. C., Chairman of the Committee on the District, reported back a memorial from the citizens of Lockport, N. Y., asking Congress to revise the laws of the District of Columbia. The report closes with a resolution that the Clerk of the House be directed to return the memorial back to the gentleman presenting it.

Mr. Adams asked for the reading of the petition. It was read, and in respective terms set forth that slavery here was a great evil, and in derogation of the great principles of the Government.

The report of the Committee sets forth that the Resolution is in violation of the 25th Rule. After an animated debate the resolution of the Committee was adopted 116 to 60.

The Rules and orders were then before the House, as the regular morning business.

In the Senate, Mr. Wright presented the petition of H. Blamherhasset and brother, praying remuneration for damage done to their father's property while he was under arrest for participating in the Burr conspiracy.

The Senate spent a long time in Executive Session.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, James Magoffin, re-appointed Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens, Ala.

Wm. W. Stephenson, re-appointed Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Ark.

John J. Coleman, re-appointed Register of the Land Office at Huntsville, Ala.

Robert J. Hockley, re-appointed Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, Florida.

Legislature of Maine.

Augusta, Friday, Jan. 12.

In the Senate, *Petitions Presented and Referred*—of Augustine Haines, for increase of salary—Parsonsfield Free-will Baptist Seminary, for an alteration in certain laws—Charles H. B. Woodbury and 100 others, for an alteration in Militia laws.

Mr. Sawell, presented a "Memorial of William Tripp, in behalf of the Military Convention on 10th inst., and also sundry resolutions adopted by said Convention," which, on his motion, were referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Order of Notice, on Petitions—of Richard Smart, et al.—of John Gilman et al.—of Albert Gray et al.—of Alexander Cunningham et al.—of Joseph Lawrence et al., and of Thomas Hersey et al.

Order, for Joint Select Committee, to take into consideration the expediency of extending the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, came up from the House for concurrence. The Senate joined Messrs. Tullman, Sawelle, Parcher, Rose, Cunningham, Mitchell and Cram.

Mr. Otis, by leave, laid on the table, a Bill, additional to chapter 97th of the Revised Statutes, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

At 12 o'clock, M., the Senate went into Convention to qualify Conciliators, and, having returned, on motion of Mr. Swan, adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Perkins of Augusta, introduced a bill more effectually to protect the colored citizens of this State, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On Motion of Mr. Emery of Gorham, ordered, that 600 additional copies of the Insane Hospital Report be printed for the use of that institution.

Report from the Joint Select Committee on State Valuation, recommending the reference of the whole subject to a Joint Select Committee of thirty-three members, to be selected from the several counties. The Report was laid on the table.

Mr. Ingersoll of Danville, introduced a bill better regulating the foreclosure of mortgages; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on elections, reported that a vacancy existed in the Waterville representative district, by the resignation of Theodore Fay; accepted.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill for the relief of the town of Bethel and the Plantation of Howard's Gore; bill to assess a State tax for 1843 on the town of Hanover.

Mr. Chadwick of Portland from the Finance Committee, to which was referred the order introduced by Mr. Little, in relation to the Distribution and the Treaty money, made a report in part in the form of the following Resolve, which was read and to-morrow assigned—

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State be and he hereby is authorized to invest any sum or sums of money which have been or may be received from the United States into the Treasury of this State in the purchase of scrip or certificates of stock of this State, at private or public sale, when the same can be effected on such terms as he shall deem to be advantageous for the State, or to deposit the same in specie paying Banks, under such restrictions and upon such terms as he shall judge to be for the interest of the State.

The "Town Court Bill" came up in order, and the question was an appeal taken from the decision of the Speaker, viz. that the motion to take off the engrossment from the bill, is in order.

The question "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 32, nays 16.

The motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to be engrossed, then prevailed, 60 to 57.

Petitions presented and referred—of inhabitants of the first school district in Bucksport for power to raise money to build one or more school houses—of Jabez True of Bangor, and 167 others, for repeal of a act respecting foreign insurance companies—of Selectmen of Norridgewock, for amendment of the Constitution—of James Kegan et al. of Amoscook, for additional Register of Deeds in said county—of Belamy Violette, et al. of the easterly part of the Madawaska settlement to be incorporated into a town by the name of Madawaska. Adjourned.

How to Get Rich.

For the guidance of that very limited class of the American community who desire to get rich the Journal of Commerce lays down seven rules each of which it eloquently enforces. We only give the rules, which will be as much as our readers require:

Be industrious.
Be economical.
Stick to your business.
Never take great hazards.
Don't be in a hurry to get rich.
Never do business for the sake of doing it and being counted a great merchant.

Do not love money extravagantly.
If, after this, any of our readers remain poor, they will please to remember that it is no fault of ours;—we have told them how to "do the trick."

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Jan. 8.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At Market 530 Beef Cattle, 1800 Sheep. PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Former prices were fully sustained. We quote extra, \$4 25 @ \$4 50; first quality \$3 75 @ \$4; second quality \$3 50 @ \$3 75; third quality \$3 00 @ \$3 50.

Sheep—Small lots were sold from \$1 25 to \$2 00. Wethers from \$2 50 to \$3 50.

Swine—None at market.

CARD.

J. C. STEVENS would improve this first opportunity of publicly expressing his deep sense of gratitude to the fire department for their prompt, efficient and successful exertions, in saving his buildings when threatened by fire on Monday evening last.

Boston Prices Current.

Ashes—P 100 lbs. cash. 5 25 @ 5 37

Pearl..... 5 25 @ 5 37

Pot..... 4 37 @ 4 50

Bristles.

Russia, 1st sort \$ lb..... 75 @ 80

do 2d do..... 25 @ 28

American white..... 30 @ 40

Bees-Wax.

Yellow..... 24 @ 30

Candles.

Sperm..... 31 @ 32

Yellow mould..... 9 @ 11

Coffee

Havana..... 6 @ 7 1/2

St. Domingo..... 5 1/2 @ 6

Java..... 8 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Drugs.

Arrow root..... 10 @ 25

Borax, refined..... 18 @ 20

Brimstone, crude, 2240 lbs..... 24 @ 25 00

Gum Copal, washed..... 37 @ 40

do Shellac, orange..... 12 @ 13

Myrrh India..... 20 @ 30

do Turkey..... 40 @ 45

Virol, blue..... 8 @ 11

H. Gin..... 1 15 @ 1 18

A. Gin..... 35 @ 36

New bran..... 2 @ 27

Brandy..... 2 12 @ 2 25

Madeira old..... 3 00 @ 3 50

Sandy..... 58 @ 60

Wine. Port..... @

Indigo \$ lb..... 1 70 @ 1 85

Logwood, campy 2240 lbs..... 26 00 @ 27 00

do Domingo..... 18 00 @ 18 50

Camwood, stick..... 70 00 @ 75 00

Fustic, Cuba..... 25 00 @ 30 00

Flour.

Genesee..... 4 62 @ 4 87

Baltimore..... 4 81 @ 5 50

Ohio..... 4 87 @ 5 00

Fancy..... 5 12 @ 5 50

Fish.

Labrador, 112 lbs, \$ qtl..... 2 50 @ 2 62

Bank, Grand, Cod..... 2 50 @ 2 62

Bay Chaleur..... 2 37 @ 2 50

Shore..... 2 37 @ 2 50

Shake..... 1 37 @ 1 50

Pollock..... 1 70 @ 1 75

Haddock..... new 1 75 @ 1 87

Drum of 123 lbs for S Am market, including c'sk new..... @

Mackerel, No 1, subject to the charge for insp and nailing, in addition to quot, cash..... 10 25 @ 10 50

do No 2, do..... 8 25 @ 8 50

do No 3, do..... 6 25 @ 6 50

Alwires, dry, salted and pickled, No 1..... 5 50 @ 4 00

Shad, mess..... new 10 50 @ 11 00

Salmon, No 1 Halifax, bbl..... 12 00 @ 13 00

Herring, Magdalen..... box..... 45 @ 55

do Lubec, scaled do..... 40 @

do Labrador gibbed and pickled, in blrs..... @

Furs.

Bear skin prime..... 4 00 @ 5 00

Beaver..... 1 50 @ 2 50

do Southern..... 1 00 @ 2 00

Fox cross, prime, pr skin..... 3 00 @ 4 00

do red do..... 75 @ 1 12

do silver grey prime..... 15 00 @ 20 00

Fisher do..... 2 00 @ 3 50

Otter, land..... 2 00 @ 3 00

Deer Skin \$ lb..... 10 @ 20

do shaved..... 20 @ 30

Wild Cat, prime..... 15 @ 20

Raccoon do..... 20 @ 30

Minks..... 20 @ 30

Sable..... 1 00 @ 1 50

Musquash prime..... 9 @ 10

Loupseeve do..... 1 02 @ 2 00

Hair Seal, skin each..... 40 @ 1 00

Fur Seal..... 1 00 @ 8 00

Nutria Skin..... 10 @ 25

Glue.

Russia..... 11 @ 13

English..... @

American..... 6 @ 11

Chinese..... 18 @ 20

Grain.

Corn, Northern bushel..... 50 @

do Southern round..... 47 @ 49

do do flat yellow, new..... 47 @ 49

do do white..... 48 @

do New Orleans..... good @

Barley..... @

Rye, Northern..... 67 @ 70

do Southern..... 63 @ 65

Oats, Maryland..... 29 @ 30

do Delaware..... 32 @

do Northern..... 33 @ 34

Beans..... \$ bush..... 1 00 @ 1 62

